PREFER INDIANAPOLIS

Knights of Pythias Will Probably Meet Here in 1896.

Mayor Denny and Other Well-Known Citizens in Washington Urging the Claims of the Hoosier Capital.

RIVAL IN THE FIELD

The City of Tents on the White Lot Soaked with Rain.

Knights Arriving at the Capital Yesterday Greeted by a Thunderstorm -Cleveland to Review the Parade.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON. Aug. 26.-There is every indication in Washington that the Supreme Council, Knights of Pythias, at its meeting, which begins on Tuesday, will select Indianapolis as the place for holding the meeting of the Supreme Council and the encampment of the Uniformed Rank two years from now. Very few of the Indianapolis knights are in town as yet, but those that are here say that the members of the order representing the State in the Supreme Council will put forth strong efforts to have Indianapolis selected as the next meeting place of the biennial convention, and in this will have the support of more than enough votes to carry the proposition. A number of the Western lodges have arrived here and their members all seem in favor of Indianapolis; in fact, no other city has been mentioned as yet as being a candidate for this honor. The Indianapolis lodges seem to have been working toward this end for years past by correspondence, for nearly all the Pythians | forty minutes in the office of the Sugar arriving in town seem to recognize the Trust. A correspondent thus treats the fact that Indianapolis is in the fight for the next meeting of the Supreme Council in earnest. There seems a general desire on the part of the knights, moreover, to test

the hospitality of their Indianapolis broth-

ers, and that they will go to the Hoosier

State two years from now seems almost

The proposition to hold the next session of the Supreme Lodge at Indianapolis will be formally made on Wednesday afternoon or Thursday morning by Mayor Denny, who arrived here this afternoon with Excelsior and Indianapolis divisions. He is accompanied by Secretary Fortune, of the Commercial Club, who will be reinforced to-morrow by a delegation of four or five of the leading members of the club. Mayor Denny will officially represent the Common Council of Indianapolis, and will present the resolutions adopted by that body. As a member of the Board of Trade, he will also communicate the proposition made by that body. The Commercial Club will be represented by its delegation. Ex-Marshal Daniel Ransdell came with the Hoosjer Knights. Mr. James E. Watson, who will run for Congress against Mr. Holman, also came. He is major on the staff of Colonel Heiskell, of the Second Indiana Brigade. All these gentlemen were the guests of General Carnahan at dinner this evening.

RAINED ON KNIGHTS.

Pythians Greeted by a Thunderstorm, Which Dismantied Tents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-An unwelcome house warming was given the Knights of Pythias encamped in the white city of tents around the monument this afternoon. It came in the form of a fierce thunder shower, which swept over the city almost without warning, and then settled into a steady rain until sunset. Several tents were dismantled by the sheets of rain which beat against them, and the lightning was unpleasantly sharp. All of the discomforts incidental to the storm were accepted in a hilarlous mood by the Knights, however, and they made fun under the canvases as well as outside after the first drenching wave of rain had passed over. There were reunions and cheers for the arriving companies, while the bands in camp kept giving a continual concert, endeavoring to outplay their rivals.

Special trains were pulling into the depots, and the brilliantly uniformed commands in scarlet, blue and white were marching up Pennsylvania avenue through the rain, many displaying handsome banners. Particularly striking was the Florida phalanx, presenting a gleaming array of white duck trousers and carrying at the head of the line the most famous product of their State, a stuffed alligator, rampant. In the face of the weather hundreds of residents flocked in to inspect the camp | Mr. Carlis'e's sugar policy, it is a disgrace during the day, trooping through the avenues of tents and crowding about the goats and other paraphernalia, animate and inanimate, brought by the Westerners, who are in a large majority to-day. Find discipline was maintained in the encampment, something like martial regulations being enforced. Three thousand men sleep on the light cots under canvas to-night, while uniforms are the rule rather than the exception on the streets. The most heavily gilt laced of the re-

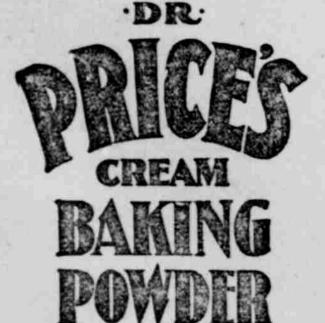
galla was to be found at the Ebbitt House, where headquarters have been established by Major General Carnahan, where the citizens' committeemen also congregated, and where every stranger is greeted by his acquaintances with an official title. Since the encampment is not officially begun until to-morrow the divisions are not required to report their presence until then, so no list of the organizations on the ground is yet to be had. Among the prominent divisions which arrived to-day were those from New York, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Joseph. Chicago and Colorado.

President Cleveland has definitely promised to review the grand parade on Tuesday. A reviewing stand will be erected for him in front of the executive mansion. General Carnahan and his staff will review the parade on horseback at the head of Pennsylvania avenue. A stand is being erected by the treasury, in which seats will be reserved for Senators, Representatives and other government officials and members of the diplomatic corps.

A Paradise for Game.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 26.-Deer are destroying crops on the farms near this city. Farmer George H. Woodward, of Shrewsbury, six miles distant, has complained to the Game League that they have devoured his vegetables. He demands payment for the same. He states they devour his crops during the night and have to be driven off every morning. Within a mile of this city deer are frequently met trotting along the highway. They are as docile as dogs. Up

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Pair.



MOST PERFECT MADE. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant 40 YEARS THE STANDARD

in the mountains they feed with the cows. Partridges, the farmers complain, have to be driven out of the gardens, so tame have they become. Black bears are almost as numerous as the deer, and quite as venturesome. This fearlessness of game is due to the laws for their protection, recently passed. The next Legislature will be asked to modify them.

MARRIED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Limited Quarters at a Cottage Cause a Louisville Couple to Wed.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.-A romantic wedding occurred at a resorter's cottage here last night. Miss Clara Doeltz, of Louisville, has been staying with some friends at their summer cottage here. Last evening Harry Bingham, from the same city, visited Miss Doeltz. He showed no signs of departure in the evening, and the hostess, in jest, informed Miss Doeltz that all the beds were occupied, and that Bingham must find quarters elsewhere or the two must be married at once. When the young woman informed her friend of the situation he immediately proposed mar-riage. He was accepted. An hour later, a preacher having been secured from the village, the two were made one. They had been intimate friends in Louisville.

AS TOLD BY A CUCKOO

CLEVELAND ORGAN MAKES CHARGES AGAINST CARLISLE.

Says the Secretary Visited the New York Office of the Sugar Trust-Effort to Shield the President.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-On Saturday the New York Times printed a three-column story to the effect that Secretary Carlisle had made surreptitious visits to the office of the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the Sugar Trust, '117 Wall street, New York, on March 30, ten days after the tariff bill was reported from the finance committee to the Senate, and again in July. The Times is a Cleveland cuckoo organ, and is supposed to voice the sentiments of the administration. The paper says that on one of the visits the Secretary is said to have spent subject: "The question that the visit brings up is what Mr. Carlisle was doing at the offices of the Sugar Trust at such a time. The evidence before the Senate investigating committee did not bring forth the fact that Mr. Carlisle had visited those offices. Neither Mr. Carlisle nor Havemeyer nor Searles testified to that effect. That this was not developed shows that the investigating committee did not get at the bottom, but simply skimmed over the surface of the scandal.

"Mr. Carlisle drew a sugar schedule just as he wrote a letter to Senator Harris insisting upon the continuance of the duty on sugar for revenue purposes after the popgun bills had been passed by the House. No one who knows anything about Washington affairs, unless he desires to misrepresent them, will say for a moment that Mr. Carlisle acted, in drawing the sugar schedule or in writing that letter insisting on a duty on sugar, without the knowledge of Mr. Cleveland. The President is not the man to permit such a policy on the part of his Secretary of the Treasury without

having been consulted about it. "The fact is that the sugar schedule being unpopular and the scandal attached to it having alarmed some of Mr. Cleveland's friends, and seeing that the affair was apt to have a bad effect on the President's reputation, they are endeavoring to place all the blame on Mr. Carlisle. That is decidedly unfair, as Mr. Cleveland in his Wilson letter, in which he was particular to speak of sugar as 'a delicate subject,' nevertheless insisted that for revenue purposes it should be dutiable, Mr. Carlisle simply carried out the President's policy, no matter how much the cuckoos and mugwumps may try to make Mr. Carlisle wholly responsible.

"The administration, and by that is meant the Secretary and the President as well, has from the beginning favored a duty on sugar, and at no time in the whole fight when the Sugar Trust was being particularly assalled was there a word uttered by Mr. Cleveland or for him against the sugar schedule, which gives the Sugar Trust a differential of one-eighta of a cent, together with the deficiency between the value of raw and refined sugar at 40 per cent. In all the fights against the Gorman-Brice bill the President was not distressed about that infamous sugar schedule but his anxiety was about free coal and free iron-two unimportant things com-pared to the great scandal about sugar when the Sugar Trust dictated to the Senate and Mr. Cleveland looked on with tacit approval, a schedule which will increase to the consumer the price of sugar by probably 2 cents a pound. If the administration is blameworthy, and it is probable that it is for that scheme, Mr. Cleveland must take the plame along with Secretary Carlisle, and the efforts of Mr. Cleveland's friends to make Secretary Car-

isle the scapegoat will not do at all. "In speaking of the New York Times's attack on Mr. Carlisle, a member of the President's Cabinet to-night suggested to the correspondent that the purpose of that attack was probably to sidetrack Mr. Carlisle as a presidential possibility, some one Interested in another Democratic candidate fearing that the Secretary was bound to be an important factor in the next Democratic convention, and that the best thing was to kill him off by connecting his name with the Sugar Trust in a way that would destroy any posability of his selection as the Democratic standard bearer for 1896. This Cabinet officer did not, however, say that in attacking Carlisle the schemers were attacking the President as well, for even if Mr. Cleveland did not approve of to have him in the Cabinet if his policy was discreditable, and such disgrace falls upon the President more strongly than on anyone else. The President and Mr. Carlisle on this sugar matter must stand or fail together, and no amount of newspaper talk in cuckoo papers will change the situntion. If one was guilty of the conduct both were, and if one was innocent both were. That is the situation, and so it will

When Secretary Carlisle was asked concerning the charges of the Times he re-

"I do not feel called upon to go into a newspaper interview to defend myself from a lot of malicious Hes. The enemies of the Secretary, however, point to the letter written by him to Senator Harris as proof that he favored the

trust. The letter follows: "The duty on sugar proposed in the recent bill will, according to importations of that article during the fiscal year 1893, yield an annual revenue of \$43,478,958, and the duties on the other articles mentioned in your communication would yield under that bill about \$1,000,000; that is to say, iron ore, \$270,920; coal, \$436,149, and barbed wire, fencing wire, and wire rods of iron or steel, imported for the manufacture of barbed-wire fencing, about \$300,000. "It will be seen, therefore, that if sugar alone is placed upon the free list, the ex-

penditures during the present fiscal year dil exceed the receipts to the amount o \$28,478,058, and if the duties are removed from all the articles specified in your letter the deficit will be \$29,478,058, not including any expenditures on account of the sinking fund or the payment of \$2,363,000 of Pacific rallroad bonds, which will mature during "In view of the existing proposition and requirements of the public service, I am of

the opinion that it might not be safe to place all the articles enumerated in your letter, or even sugar alone, upon the list. without imposing taxation upon other articles or subjects sufficient to raise an annual revenue of about \$30,000,000,"

Plan for a Big National Park.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-Gen. Daniel E. Sickles has a scheme for the creation of a grand national park, which will include the battle field and other historic points of interest at Geltysburg. The purchase of something like four thousand acres in and around Gettysburg is embraced in the plan. The government already owns several hundred acres at the scene of the decisive battle of the war, and General Sickles proposes to acquire about 2,500 acres more. His plan contemplates the establishment of a military post at Gettysburg, a soldiers' home, an Indian school and, perhaps, a G. A. R. museum.

Deadly Dynamite Explosion.

ZACATECAS, Mexico, Aug. 26.-A courier has arrived here from the mining camp of Minillos, this State, bringing news of a dynamite explosion which occurred in one of the mines. The explosion resulted in the killing of six persons and several animals, besides doing great damage to property.

Movements of Steamers. NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-Arrived: La Normandie, from Havre; Lydian Monarch, frem London.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 26.-Arrived: Etruria,

from New York.

OF

ANOTHER LIST OF MEASURES PASSED AND NOW LAWS.

Cooper's Bill to Permit Taxation of Greenbacks and National Bank Notes the Most Important.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-The last month of the present session of Congress, excepting the ten days during which the tariff bill has been in the President's hands, have been fairly productive of general legislation, and there is a short list of bills which have become laws to add to the review of the session's work previously published. All of the appropriation bills have now become laws. The general deficiency and the sundry civil bills were both signed late in the session, and the latter measure embraces important pieces of legislation, the appropriation of \$200,000 for a government exhibit at the Cotton States Exposition, to be held at Atlanta, and the cession to each of the arid-land States and the States which may be formed from the Territories, of one million acres each, of desert lands for reclamation, a plan which is intended to advance the movement for irrigation in the West and to partially take the place of the scheme for irrigation by the general government, which has been fostered by the Western members.

The only financial measure which has been enacted by the Fifty-third Congress, except the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, became a law on the 13th. It was the bill introduced by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, to subject to State and municipal taxation national banks notes and the United States treasury notes under the same provisions by which gold, silver and other money is taxed. It is left optional with the States, however, to tax those heretofore exempted forms of money.

Among the acts of the session relating to the military, none was more important than the plan fathered by Representative Curtis, of New York, which recently became a law, regulating enlistments in the regular army upon new principles, most important of which are that recruits in time of peace must be citizens of the United States, or have declared their intention of becoming citizens, must be able to read, write and speak the English language and be under thirty years of age. To promote the efficiency of the naval militia, a comparatively new branch of the volunteer service, Congress authorized the temporary loan to any State making application for it of any vessel of the navy which was not fitted for regular service. An act was passed construing the law relating to the retirement and pay of mates in the navy, so that the twenty-eight warrant officers now serving as mates shall be eligible to the retired list and shall be salaried at \$1,200 when at sea and \$700 while on leave or waiting orders.

Two important laws relating to the lifesaving service were enacted, one providing that the stations on the Atlantic and gulf coasts shall be manned from the 1st of August to the 1st of June following, and those on the lakes from opening until the close of navigation; the other extending the benefits of the marine hospitals to the crews of those stations. On suggestion of the Secretary of the Treasury, the quarantine laws were amended to exempt vessels plying between near-by ports of the United States and Canada and Mexico. The act of March 3, 1885, relating to lights on fishing vessels was continued in force by special enactment, so that it should not be repealed by the recent regulations to prevent collisions at sea, which in some respects would have overruled it. A revenue cutter was provided for service i the harbor of San Francisco, a fog signal was established at Kewannee, Wis., and range lights, as well as a lightship with fog signal, in Boston harbor. The city of Oakland, Cal., was made a sub-port of entry, and an American register was provided for the steamers Oteri, Goldsworthy and Oceano, and the schooner barge Astoria. The towns of Manchester and Vernon, in Connecticut were annexed to the customs district of Hartford, and the city of Rockville was made a port of delivery. The law relating to barratry on the high seas was so amended as to make imprisonment for life or for a term of years the punishment in certain cases.

The most important acts emanating from the committee on judiciary were: One authorizing the compromise and settlement of the differences between the government and the State of Arkansas and of certain States of bonds held by the government; an act for the protection of persons furnishing materials and labor for the construction of public works by allowing them to bring suit against contractors in the name of the government; an act permitting certain classes of corporations to furnish bonds for government officials; one fixing the time for holding federal courts in Nebraska; one changing the lines between judicial districts of North Carolina, and an act amending the funding act of

On the recommendation of the ways and means committee, the articles of foreign exhibitors at the Tacoma interstate fair were exempted from the payment of duties, and from the foreign affairs committhe accretions of the Virginius indemnity fund in interest and premiums of the bonds in which it was invested to the original

beneficiaries of the fund.' The contest between the Interior Department and the railroads operating in Oklahoma, which has been a stubborn one, has finally been settled by the enactment of a law compelling the roads to maintain depots and stations at all town sites on the lines established by the department. An act was passed extending from four to five years the limit of time within which final proof may be made by settlers who have declared their intention of taking up desert lands. Another law in the interest of Western settlers was one enabling those who desire to locate on other than mineral lands to secure a survey by depositing with the government a sum sufficient to cover the costs of the survey. Affidavits in land entry cases made before United States commissioner instead of a United States circuit court commissioner. as provided by law, were made valid by a special enactment. Other legislation of importance relating to public lands includes an act to enable the State of Montana to select, as part of the lands granted to her on becoming a State, any of the lands in the Bitter Root valley above the Lo Lo fork of the Bitter Root river; an act extending the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska to Dec. 1, 1897; an act authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to lease for periods of ten years twenty-acre tracts in the Yellowstone Park for hotel purposes; a grant of the abandoned military reservation at Aklahoma City to the city for school purposes; acts for the resurvey of Grant and Hooker counties in Nebraska and for the sale of the old custom house in Louisville, Ky.; a grant of public land in Castine, Me., for use as a park; granting a lease for a cold reservoir site on the hot springs reservation in Arkansas; for the construction of a military road from El Paso to Fort Bliss, Texas, and an act granting a right of way through Indian Territory to the Arkansas, Texas & Mexico rallway.

Three bridge bills have been recently added to the list, one for a wagon and foot bridge across the Chattahoochie river at Columbia, Ala.; one for a bridge across the Perdido river between the States of Florida and Alabama, and one authorizing the Purcell Bridge and Transfer Company to construct a bridge across the South Canadian river at Lexington, O. T. Two most important investigations desired by the House committe on labor have been authorized. One is for an investigation into the effect of machinery on labor, with reference to its productive power and effects upon wages, hours of work and employment of women and children and the conditions under which they work. Both inquiries will be conducted by the Commissioner of Labor. In addition there were a few laws of minor importance relating to the District of Columbia enacted,

MAY GO TO KANSAS.

Pullman Mechanics Offered Work in

the West. CHICAGO, Aug. 26.-A meeting of about forty Puliman mechanics was held this afternoon to consider the project of moving in a body to Kansas, where it is claimed work has been offered them. It was stated again at the meeting that the men believed they would be given employment in car works to be built especially for them by a capitalist at Hiawatha, Kan. The leaders announced to the men that the only step necessary for ex-employes of the Pullmany company wanting work was to secure recommendations from the foremen of their respective departments. A committee was appointed to see that such recommendations were properly made out. was also determined to send the committee

Refused to Accept the Ultimatum. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26.-News received from the Massillon coal fields is to the effect that the miners have refused to accept the ultimatum of the operators, which provided that they should resume work to-morrow upon a schedule of wages based on the Columbus scale. It is said that many of the miners are now removing their tools from the mines, and it is believed that the operators will carry out their intention of resuming work to-morrow with nonunion men. The miners of the Massillon district, about 3 000 in number, have been on strike since Feb. 17.

COL. CROFTON ASSAULTED.

Struck in the Face at Fort Sheridan by

Lieutenant Welsh. CHICAGO, Aug. 26.-Col. R. A. E. Crofon, commanding the Fifteenth United States Infantry, was struck in the face to-day by First Lieutenant B. C. Welsh, of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment. Col. Crofton was engaged in changing guard mount. It is said the attack of Lieutenant Welsh was entirely unprovoked on the part of Colonel Crofton. Welsh was placed under arrest and will be tried before a court-martial. The affair created a great sensation throughout army headquarters on the prairie west of Evanston, where the assault took place. At 9 o'clock this morning Colonel Crof-

ton was engaged in performing the duties which devolve upon him as commander of the regiment in connection with the change of guard mount. Officers were crowder about him receiving their orders and formed quite a group near the command er's tent. Lieutenant Weish suddenly approached Colonel Crofton and address im in a low tone. The two walked some distance apart from the others, still conversing in low tones. Suddenly the Lieutenant was seen to strike his superior offior a blow full in the face with his fist, It was a powerful blow and Colonel Crofton seemed dazed by it and was seen to stagger, but he quickly recovered, and, with blood spurting from his nose, ordered Welsh under arrest and then retired to his tent. Welsh was surrounded immediately by several soldiers and was put in th guardhouse, where he was closely guarded by four soldiers. The affair was the sole topic of conversation to-day at army head-quarters at Evanston. The men were very reticent about speaking of the oc-currence to civilians. What the conversa-tion was that took place between Colonel Crofton and Lieutenant Welsh before the blow was struck no one knew. It was noticed, however, by those who saw the affair that the two men were somewhat excited, and that the conversation was rapidly becoming heated when Lieutenant Welsh struck the blow.

The crime of assaulting a superior officer in the United States army is considered one of the most serious offenses, and the penalty is dismissal from the service. Lieut, Welch will probably be tried by a general court-martial.

FOREST FIRES.

Lumber, Crops, Mills and Pine Timber Burned in Michigan.

HARRISVILLE, Mich., Aug. 26.-Heavy forest fires are raging throughout Alcona county, doing great damage to lumber mills and standing pine, destroying crops of all week in the huckleberry swamps in the interior by berry pickers. Owing to the dry weather they spread rapidly, and soon got beyond control. To-day Campbell's mill, near West Harrisville, one hundred cords of hemlock bark, 100,000 feet of lumber, 2,000 cedar ties and a large number of railroad flat cars were burned. Trains on the De-troit, Bay City & Alpena road are delayed many hours. From Killmaster, in the interior of the country, the report came tonight that seven farmers lost their homes and stocks of grain to-day, and Edward Kingston and his son James were seriously burned while fighting the flames. Other parts of the county are sending in reports of heavy damage to crops and timber. There has been no rain in six weeks. Evwind would set the whole country aflame. LUDDINGTON, Mich., Aug. 26.—The sur-rounding country sends in extensive reports of heavy damage by forest fires. Last night four farmhouses were destroyed, the occupants barely escaping with their lives. A heavy smoke that nearly turns day into

four hours. PETOSKEY, Mich., Aug. 26.-Wetzell village, on the Grand Rapids & Indiana railroad, burned to-day at a loss of \$50,000. The big woodenware manufactory is in

night has hung over the city for twenty-

Many Homeless. SANTA ROSA, Cal., Aug. 26.-Reports of general destruction and widespread desolation at Guernville, the scene of Saturday's conflagration, continue to come in large numbers. Homeless people are camping along the banks of Russian river and in adjoining canyons. They are without food and necessary bedding and clothing. The loss is about \$120,000, with less than \$20,000 insurance.

Twenty-Seven Horses Burned. CHICAGO, Aug. 26 .- Fire this afternoon destroyed lumber valued at \$15,000 and twenty-seven horses valued at \$7,000, the property of the Paepeke-Leicht Lumber Company, whose yards and planing mill are located at the foot of Illinois street, on the North pier. Other property was de

Where Does the Beer Go? Kate Field's Paper.

fully covered by insurance.

stroyed bringing the total loss to \$30,000,

Who drinks all the beer? An article in another column says that there is made daily in the country one glass apiece for every man, woman and child of the population. This does not count the great quantity imported from Munich and other celebrated brewing citles. Subtracting from our sixty-five millions all the people who think beer is wicked and all the others who think it vulgar, and the thousands who don't dare drink it because it makes then dyspeptic, and the still larger number who shun it because of its fattening qualities, and you have an appalling quantity of beer left for the regular consumers of that plebeian but delightful beverage. Where does it all go to?

Realism on the Stage. Baltimore American. Realism on the stage promises to go to extremes during the theatrical season that has just begun. One playwright has gone so far as to string an electric wire across the stage, and thus run a trolley car in front of the surprised audience. Instead of blowing up an ocean steamer, or running an express train down a precipice, the heavy villain will, in this play, be called upon to throw the trolley car from the track, and in this way cause the death of the heroine. Of course he will fail, the hero will come along just at the right time, save the beautiful girl, and there will be a marriage in the last act. Stage machinery may change, but villains of this sort can never be allowed to succeed.

One of "Tom" Reed's Tricks.

Baltimore American. Tom Reed is fond of whist, and, as he lives at a hotel, his pleasure is sometimes subject to interruptions from persistent callers. To insure absolute privacy, Mr. Reed, whenever he goes to a friend's room to indulge in his favorite diversion, now takes the precaution of slipping off his shoes and setting them in the hall beside the door. It shows that Mr. Reed has gone to bed, and is said to insure him absolute immunity from interruption.

Will Need Him Again.

Pittsburg Dispatch. When the Democrats are once more in a minority in the Senate-an event to b anticipated at no distant day-they will again have need of Mr. Gorman, and what they now denounce as dickering and treachery will again assume the plane of states-

Governor Matthews's Slip. Louisville Commercial.

In opening the Democratic State convention Governor Matthews made a funny break. "Rome," he said, "mighty Rome was at one time mistress of the world; but Rome fiddled while Nere burned."

Work for the Kochs. New York World.

The Koch remedy for diphtheria is great discovery, but the discovery of the century will not come until some one has found out how to kill the bacillus of panta-

In a Few Days.

Washington Post. In a few days the Democratic Congressmen will be on the stump trying to explain that they didn't mean the hard things they said of the new tariff bill.

Indeed She Was.

Cincinnati Tribune. She sat staring into vacancy. "Helpless," she murmured. And, indeed, she was. All the help had gone to a picnic that morning, leaving her By all First-class Dealers to cook her own dinner.

CONGRESS to Hiawatha to look into the scheme care- KOCH'S LATEST CURE

REMEDY FOR DIPHTHERIA WILL COST \$1 A DOSE.

Antitoxine Said to Be the Most Important Medical Advance Since Discovery of Vaccination.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25 .- Not since Jen-

ner's discovery of vaccination has there been in medicine a more important step in advance than the treatment for diphtheria which is put forth from Dr. Koch's famous laboratory in Berlin, and which has been introduced in New York by the civil authorities. If the Board of Health secures the appropriation of \$30,000 necessary to produce sufficient antitoxine, as the remedy is called, then the terror of diphtheria will have departed. Dr. Cyrus Edson says if this is done, 1,000 lives will be saved during this year, at a cost of \$30 for each life. Last year 1,790 people died of diphtheria in New York. Ten years ago Loeffler discovered the bacillus of diphtheria. It is as powerful almost as strychnine. Now a student in Dr. Koch's laboratory has discovered how to nullify this poison toxine, as the doctors call it. Briefly summed up, the antitoxine, that is, the remedy, is the blood from animals which have been inoculated with diphtheria bacilli. This blood is injected hypodermically into the patient suffering from diph-

The new remedy and the work in connection with it, were explained in the bacteriological department of the Health Department. Cyrus Edson had this to say about the treatment: "The new antitoxic treatment for diphtheria, which has been loaned out in the Koch Institute for Infectious Diseases in Berlin, promises to be one of the most important discoveries of modern medicine, and, so far as can be judged from the data at hand, will afford us means for not only protecting persons from diphtheria who have been exposed to the disease, but also a certain means for the cure of the disease where cases are subjected to treatment in the early

"One of the most important and significant features of the treatment depends upon the absolute innocuous character of the remedy, it having apparently no influ-ence, favorable or unfavorable, in health or in disease excepting as to its power of neutralizing the poison of diphtheria; so, while it has enormous capacity for good, its use is absolutely devoid of danger. The treatment is based upon the following ob-servations: In diphtheria, death, as a rule, is due to the poisoning by a chemical substance, a 'toxine' produced by the diphtheria bacillus in the throat and absorbed by the system from the throat.

'A certain degree of immunity, which is temporary only, is affected by one attacked by diphtheria, and this immunity is the result of an acquired tolerance of the toxine This applies to both animals and men. It large animals, such as horses, cows, goats, etc., are repeatedly inoculated with minute but increasing quantities of the toxine derived from cultures of the diphkinds and burning the homes of many set- theria bacillus, they become gradually tol tlers. The fires were started early last | erant of its poisonous action, and will withstand the introduction of larger and larger quantities through the immunity which is acquired from the smaller doses. The immunity produced is the result of the development in the blood of some substance (anti-toxine) which has the power of neutralizing the poison (toxine) produced in diphtheria, and in animals which have been his aly, minimized, that is, rendered capab/ of withstanding very large doses of the toxine through repeated inoculations, the blood at last, even in small quantities, acquires the power of neutralizing very large and even fatal quantities of the toxine. "When animals have thus been immunized, blood is withdrawn from the circulation in quantities varying with the size of the animal and the serum derived from the blood so drawn is employed in injections beneath the skin for the treatment of cases of diphtheria. The antitoxine thus introduced in the blood serum neutralizes the toxine absorbed into the circulation of the sick per-

> to the action of the toxine. "By this method it is apparently possible to protect all persons from the contraction of diphtheria when they have been exposed to and infected by the disease, if the symptoms have not yet appeared, and also to cure nearly 100 per cent, when patients are treated in the early periods of the disease. "Unfortunately, however, for the rapid and general use of this substance for the treatment of diphtheria, its production requires the constant surveillance of skilled and trained men. A comparatively long period, often from four to six months, is necessary to render animals impervious to the disease, so that their blood can be employed for the treatment. When thus rendered impervious, these animals can furnish, as a rule, only sufficient blood to treat but a comparatively small number of cases. The production of the substance must, therefore, necessarily be costly, and can only be produced in sufficient quanti-ties, and be placed at the disposal of poor

> son and makes him artificially impervious

people by municipal or State sanitary au-Dr. Edson estimates that it will cost \$30. 000 to establish and maintain the diphtheric treatment on an adequate scale. It is purposed to have a stable of about sixty animais-horses, cows, sheep and goats. It will take from four to six months to make each animal "ripe"-that is, to charge its blood with the bacilli to such a degree that it becomes effective antitoxine. Then the blood will be withdrawn in such quantities as not to injure the animal. The health of the animal will not be impaired.

because it will become gradually inured to the bacilli. At the end of six months the amount injected will be a sufficient quantity to kill five hundred animals. The amount injected into a patient suffering from diphtheria is about two and onehalf teaspoonfuls. The cost of each dose is estimated at \$1, which practically places it beyond the reach of many poor people,

who are the principal sufferers from the The work of the Health Department in connection with diphtheria is one of the most important and successful that it has undertaken. It has made observations and undertaken a practical work, which has drawn forth great praise from the highest source. Dr. Herman M. Biggs, chief inspector of the department of bacteriology pathology and disinfection, was sent abroad recently in connection with the work. In a letter written from Berlin Dr. Biggs says: 'He (Dr. Koch) expressed himself as delighted with the work on diphtheria in New York, and said we are far in advance of them in the practical management of diseases, and finally added: 'You put us to shame in this work. I do not think the ministerium will give us the appropriation required for similar work here, but I shall submit to them the circulars on this supject issued by the New York City Health Department.'" In his letter Dr. Biggs gives the result of his personal observations

of the treatment: "Out of more than 250 cases treated by the new method (the antitoxine), when the cases were inoculated on the first day, 100 per cent. recovered; when treated on the second day 97 per cent., on the third day 87 per cent., on the fourth day 76 per cent., on the fifth day 57 per cent. The conclusions seem to be justified that: "First-Any person after exposure can be rendered 'immune' to the disease if the symptoms are not already developed. "Second-If cases can be treated within the first thirty-six hours, or perhaps fortyeight hours, of the disease, the mortality may be reduced practically to zero. After this value of the treatment becomes progressively less."

"Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrnp" Has been used over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething with perfect success. It soothes the child. softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, regulates the bowels, and is the best remedy for diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. For sale by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. 25c a bottle.

Is Your Watch Running! If not, take it to J. C. Sipe, Room 4, Old

Sentinel Building, and he will put it in first-class order and guarantee it for one year for \$2, no matter what is wrong with it. Diamonds reset while you wait.

Sulphur and molasses, the old-fashioned internal remedy for the itch, is obsolete. That and other obnoxious skin diseases are cured in half the time, without disordering the stomach, by Glean's Sulphur Soap, the great external anti-scorbutic The tints produced by Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye are like those of nature.

Swelling in the Neck



"Large knots of scrofula nature came on my wife's neck for four years. When she had taken two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, we could see the swelling was going down. Now the glands have assumed their natural appearance and sheis Entirely Free

from this trouble. Our children were afflicted with spells of malaria every fall but this season thay have been taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and it has purified their blood, built them up, and they have been free from all illness this winter. E. M. BLACKBURN, Oregon, Missouri.

Hood's Pilis are purely vegetable, and do not purge, pain of gripe. Sold by all druggists.

AMUSEMENTS. PARK THEATER

This afternoon and to-night, the popular

PHIL W. PETERS. In the musical farce-comedy, "The Old Sojer"

Matinees Daily. Popular -- 10c, 20c, 30c -- Prices

AR "STRONG PARK

Grand comedy bill for the week beginning Sunday evening, Aug. 23. THE HAPPY PAIR AND THE ROUGH DIAMOND

Miller's Grand Opera House Orchestra.

Vinder management of Frederick Lorraine.

Grand Open-Air Performance.

Curtain at 8.30.

FAIRVIEW PARK

Now Open for the Season

The park has been considerably improved pavilion. Carriage parties may enter the park at the east gate from Illinois street. hitching posts having been provided just

FLANNER & BUCHANAN

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

We have removed to new and commodious quar ters. Perfect privacy and convenience assured.

Chapel and Morgue in charge of lady attendant. 172 North Illinois St.

POUDER-Milton Pouder died Sunday, Aug. 26, at 7 p. m., aged fifty-nine years, at his late residence, 79 East Market street. Funeral notice later. WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-At once, 25 agents for State of Indiana; salary or commission. Address Quilavae Manufacturing Company, 1820 S. Main street, Burlington, Ia. AGENTS WANTED-Wanted agents to take orders by sample at home or travel; expenses and good salary or commission

to right party. Samples sent on applica-Address with stamp, Lock Box 420, New York city. AGENTS WANTED-An effective agent in every town to sell our high-class tailor-To proper parties we will consign sufficient trouser patterns to make good showing as merchant tailor. Parties not must be able to furnish bond. KAHN

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-Two good machinists; must be sober and industrious. Apply to THE BELL-ARMISTEAD M'F'G. CO., Vin-

TAILORING COMPANY, Indianapolis.

cennes, Ind. WANTED-\$10,000 reward for any cure equal to it. Try Carpenter's Catarrh Cure. Cures hay fever in five days or money refunded.

makers. Power and machines furnished; all piece work. Splendid work room, Experienced hands make good wages. CO-LUMBIA M'F'G. CO., Decatur, Ill. WANTED-Nonunion printers, attention. Competent operators on the Mergenthaler Linotype machine, stereotypers and press room helpers please correspond with the

WANTED-Twenty experienced duck coat

Business Manager of the DETROIT FREE PRESS. WANTED-Situation, by young German governess or nurse, competent of teaching German, English and all branches of general education, also elementary music. Best references. For particulars, address

REV. E. WEISS, Terre Haute, Ind. . HELP WANTED.

PERMANENT WORK for active men. Saiary or commission. No experience necessary. Goods monopoly. Coal bills of everybody reduced 40 per cent. Address K. S. CO., 55 Colonnade Building, Boston,

FINANCIAL.

LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. LOANS-Money on watches, diamonds, jewelry, without publicity. CITY LOAN OFFICE, 57 West Washington street. LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over.

C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market

MONEY TO LOAN We have plenty of 6 per cent. money to loan on Indiana farms. C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Craw-MONEY TO LOAN-On farms at the lowest

market rate; privileges for payment be-fore due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOMAS C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street. Indianapolis. LOANS-6 per cent, money on improved real estate in this city only. (No loans made outside.) Borrower has the privilege of prepayment semi-annually. No delay, Reasonable fees, JOHN S. SPANN

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE-A chance seldom offered. Will

FOR SALE-Machine for making wells; four-horse-power engine and derrick; all late improved tools. T. M. DAIN, North Indianapolis.

& CO., 86 East Market.

sell the entire-stock of furniture, amounting to about \$2,500, in the natural-gas town of Marion, Ind.; population, 18,000; having other business to attend to; cheap rent. Next door to postoffice. Address M. SIMON, 1209 Boot street, Marion, Ind.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT-ROOMS-Those wishing to change room should call at 11614 North Meridian. New place, new furniture.

BUSINESS CHANCE. BUSINESS CHANCE-Partner wanted, must be a hustler; small capital; half interest in good paying business investment secured. Investigate yourself or by attorney. Address P. O. drawer S.,

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS-\$10,000 reward for any remedy-equal to Carpenter's Catarra Cure for catarrh. For sale by all drug-gists. ROCKY MOUNTAIN MEDICAL

COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo. ASTROLOGER. ASTROLOGY-Mrs. Dr. Ellis, the world renowned astrologer, Room 5, Ryan's Block, Indiana avenue, tells the past, present and future, gives advice of where to go, what to do for best success in

business, health and happiness.

A REMARKABLE 10c CIGAR FOR SALE



When buying

ask for it.